

It is much to be regretted, that, while under this act British subjects have enjoyed the protection of British laws and British judicial tribunals throughout the whole of Oregon, American citizens, in the same territory, have enjoyed no such protection from their government. At the same time, the results illustrate the character of our people and their institutions. In spite of this neglect, they have multiplied, and their number is rapidly increasing in that territory. They have made no appeal to arms, but have peacefully fortified themselves in their own homes, by the adoption of republican institutions for themselves; furnishing another example of the truth that self-government is inherent in the American breast, and must prevail. It is due to them that they should be embraced and protected by our laws.

It is deemed important that our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky mountains, should be extended to such tribes as dwell beyond them. The increasing emigration to Oregon, and the care and protection which is due from the government to its citizens in that distant region, make it our duty, as it is our interest, to cultivate amicable relations with the Indian tribes of that territory. For this purpose, I recommend that provision be made for establishing an Indian agency, and such sub-agencies as may be deemed necessary, beyond the Rocky mountains.

For the protection of emigrants whilst on their way to Oregon, against the attacks of the Indian tribes occupying the country through which they pass, I recommend that a suitable number of stockades and block-house forts be erected along the usual route between our frontier settlements on the Missouri and Rocky mountains; and that an adequate force of mounted riflemen be raised to guard and protect them on their journey. The immediate adoption of these recommendations by Congress will not violate the provisions of the existing treaty. It will be doing nothing more for American citizens than British laws have long since done for British subjects in the same territory.

It requires several months to perform the voyage by sea from the Atlantic States to Oregon; and although we have a large number of whale ships in the Pacific, but few of them afford an opportunity of intercultural intelligence, without great delay, between our settlements in that distant region and the U. States. An overland mail is believed to be entirely practicable; and the importance of establishing such a mail, at least once a month, is submitted to the favorable consideration of Congress.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine whether, at the present session, and until after the expiration of the year's notice, any other measure may be adopted, consistently with the convention of 1827, for the security of our rights and the government and protection of our citizens in Oregon. That it will ultimately be wise and proper to make liberal grants of land to the patriotic pioneers who, amidst privations and dangers, lead the way through savage tribes inhabiting the vast wilderness intervening between our frontier settlements and Oregon, and who cultivate, and are ever ready to defend the soil, I am fully satisfied. To doubt whether they will obtain such grants as soon as the convention between the United States and Great Britain shall have ceased to exist, would be to doubt the justice of Congress; but, pending the year's notice, is worthy of consideration whether a stipulation to this effect may be made, consistently with the spirit of that convention.

The recommendations which I have made, as to the best manner of securing our rights in Oregon, are submitted to Congress with great deference. Should they, in their wisdom, devise any other mode better calculated to accomplish the same object, I shall meet with my hearty concurrence.

At the end of the year's notice, should Congress think it proper to make provisions for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest, is too clear to admit of doubt.

Oregon is a part of the North American continent, to which it is confidently affirmed, the title of the United States is the best now in existence. For the grounds on which that title rests, I refer you to the correspondence of the late and present Secretary of State with the British plenipotentiary during the negotiation. The British proposition of compromise, which would make the Columbia the line south of forty-nine degrees, with a trifling addition of detached territory to the United States, north of that river, and would leave on the British side two-thirds of the whole Oregon territory, including the free navigation of the Columbia and all the valuable harbors on the Pacific, can never, for a moment, be entertained by the United States, without an abandonment of their just and clear territorial rights, their own self-respect, and the national honor. For the information of Congress, I communicate herewith the correspondence which took place between the two governments during the late negotiation.

The rapid extension of our settlements over our territories heretofore unoccupied; the addition of new States to our confederacy; the expansion of free principles, and our rising greatness as a nation, are attracting the attention of the Powers of Europe; and lately the doctrine has been broached in some of them, of a "balance of power" on this continent, to check our advancement. The United States, sincerely desirous of preserving relations of good understanding with all nations, cannot in alliance permit any European interference on the North American continent; and should any such interference be attempted, will be ready to resist it at any and all hazards.

It is well known to the American people and to all nations, that this government has never interfered with the relations subsisting between other governments. We have never made ourselves parties to their wars or their alliances; we have not sought their territories by conquest; we have not mingled with parties in their domestic struggles; and believing our own form of government to be the best, we have not attempted to propagate it by intrigues, by diplomacy, or by force. We may claim on this continent a like exemption from European interference. The nations of America are equally sovereign and independent of those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign intervention, to make war to conclude peace, and to regulate their internal affairs. The people of the United States cannot, therefore, view with indifference attempts of European powers to interfere with the independence of the nations on this continent. The American system of government is entirely different from that of Europe. Jealousy among the different sovereigns of Europe; lest any one of them might become too powerful for the rest, has caused them anxiously to desire the establishment of what they term the "balance of power." It cannot be permitted to have any application on the North American continent, and especially to the United States. We must ever maintain the principle, that the people of this continent alone have the right to decide their own destiny. Should any portion of them, constituting an independent nation,

propose to make themselves with our confederacy, this will be a question for them and us to determine, without any foreign intervention. We can never consent that European Powers shall interfere to prevent such a union, because it might disturb the "balance of power" which they may desire to maintain upon this continent. Near a century of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced in the world in the annual message of one of our predecessors, that "the American continent, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are hereafter to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power." This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should any European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in his wisdom and sound policy. The reiteration of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day, but the promulgation of a policy which no European power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests, that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits; and that it should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall with our consent be planted or established on any part of the North American continent.

A question has recently arisen under the tenth article of the existing treaty between the United States and Prussia. By this article, the consuls of the two countries have the right to sit as judges and arbitrators "in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crew or of the captain should disturb the order or tranquility of the country; or the said consuls should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported."

The Prussian consul at New Bedford, in June, 1844, applied to Mr. Justice Story to carry into effect a decision made by him between the captain and crew of the Prussian ship *Bonanza*; but the request was refused on the ground that, without previous legislation by Congress, the judiciary did not possess the power to give effect to this article of the treaty. The Prussian government, through their minister here, have complained of this violation of the treaty, and have asked the government of the United States to adopt the necessary measures to prevent similar violations hereafter. Good faith to Prussia, as well as to other nations with whom we have similar treaty stipulations, requires that these should be faithfully observed. I have deemed it proper therefore to lay the subject before Congress, and to recommend such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to these treaty obligations.

By virtue of an arrangement made between the Spanish government and that of the United States, in December, 1831, American vessels, since the twenty-ninth of April, 1832, have been admitted to entry in the ports of Spain, including those of the Balearic and Canary islands on payment of the same tonnage duty of five cents per ton, as though they had been Spanish vessels; and this whether our vessels arrive in Spain directly from the United States, or indirectly from any other country. When Congress, by act of the thirteenth of July, 1832, gave effect to this arrangement between the two governments, they confined the reduction of tonnage duty merely to Spanish vessels "coming from a port in Spain," leaving the former discriminating duty to remain against such vessels coming from a port in any other country. It is manifestly unjust that, whilst American vessels, arriving in the ports of Spain from other countries, pay no more duty than Spanish vessels, Spanish vessels arriving in the ports of the United States from other countries should be subject to heavy discriminating tonnage duties. This is neither equality nor reciprocity, and is in violation of the arrangement concluded in December, 1831, between the two countries. The Spanish government have made repeated & earnest remonstrances against this inequality, and the favorable attention of Congress has been several times invoked to the subject by my predecessors. I recommend, as an act of justice to Spain, that this inequality be removed by Congress, and that the discriminating duties which have been levied under the act of the thirteenth of July, 1832, on the Spanish vessels coming to the United States from any other foreign country, be refunded.—This recommendation does not embrace Spanish vessels arriving in the United States from Cuba and Porto Rico, which will still remain subject to the provisions of the act of June the sixth, 1834, concerning tonnage duty on such vessels.

By the act of the fourteenth of July, 1832, coffee was exempted from duty altogether. This exemption was universal, without reference to the country where it was produced, or the national character of the vessel in which it was imported. By the tariff act of the thirtieth of August, 1842, this exemption from duty was restricted to coffee imported in American vessels from the place of its production; whilst coffee imported under all other circumstances, was subjected to a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*. Under this act, and our existing treaty with the King of the Netherlands, Java coffee imported from the European ports of that kingdom into the United States, whether in Dutch or American vessels, now pays this rate of duty. The government of the Netherlands complains that such a discriminating duty should have been imposed on coffee, the production of one of its colonies, and which is chiefly brought from Java to the ports of that kingdom, and exported from thence to foreign countries. Our trade with the Netherlands is highly beneficial to both countries, and our relations with them have ever been of the most friendly character. Under all the circumstances of the case, I recommend that this discrimination should be abolished, and that the coffee of Java imported from the Netherlands, be placed upon the same footing with that imported directly from Brazil and other countries where it is produced.

(Concluded on fourth page.)

Famine in Ireland.—A letter from Dublin to the N. Y. Tribune says:

"Ere this letter shall have reached you, the famine will actually have commenced, and whatever may be done in the interim here to avert its evils, immense suffering must ensue. Could I detail to you the many cases of wretchedness and want daily coming under our observation, I believe it would rouse our country to immediate and energetic action. But I need not detail them. Is it not enough that six millions of human beings in Ireland and England are within eight weeks of starvation? But I cannot pursue the awful subject. Help! oh, help ye who can! Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers—friends of humanity, 'children of a common Father, your BROTHERS AND SISTERS ARE STARVING! Here I leave the entire matter, mournful as it is, for the profound and solemn consideration of the American people; and may God open their hearts to do unto others as they would under reversed circumstances have others do to them.'"

Thirteen hundred and twenty-four emigrants, principally Germans, arrived at New Orleans in two days of last week from Bremen and Havre.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, December 12, 1845.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Owing to the failure of the Northern Mail on Thursday last, this document did not reach here until after our last paper was printed, and on its way to our subscribers. As we stated in our issue, we waited for it till half past nine o'clock last night. We publish entire this long and able document. It is very long. Longer, indeed, than would be necessary, under any other circumstances. But as Mr. Polk's first message, he was compelled, and, indeed, did nothing more than his duty, to state clearly and minutely the line of policy which he has marked out for himself, and which, we feel convinced, he intends to pursue with a firm and unswerving hand.

Mr. Polk's Message will be read with deep interest by all. It is clear, plain, and direct in its statements; capable of being understood by the humblest capacity; at the same time, bold and manly views which he takes of our national policy, are expressed with an ability which will lose nothing in comparison with similar documents of his predecessors. Above all, it is thoroughly Republican in its every word and sentence.

As our readers will press the document for themselves, we would think it a work of supererogation on our part, were we to enter into an elaborate commentary on the various topics upon which Mr. Polk touches. We will not, we cannot, however, forbear noticing some of its most important features. What does Mr. Polk say about Oregon? It is the first question which every one asks in connection with the message, whether friend or foe. Why, we think he says everything that can possibly be said by an American statesman and patriot. The Oregon question has been now pending between the United States and England since 1819. Several attempts have been made, on the part of this country, to bring the matter to a satisfactory and amicable close, in the way of compromise. The whole territory extends from 42° to 54° 40', North latitude. Three times, in a spirit of compromise, has our government proposed to Great Britain to make the 49th degree the dividing line. As often has this compromise been rejected by the British Government. Mr. Polk, although, as he says, he was convinced that our title to the whole of the territory was better than that of any other power in the world, still, from deference to what had been done by his predecessors, and in accordance with what he looked upon as the *quasi* implied faith of the country, again offered the 49th degree to Great Britain, as a boundary line; this has been once more rejected. The proposition of the British Minister to run a line from the Rocky Mountains along the 49th degree, till that line intersects the Northeast branch of the Columbia river, and thence down the centre of that stream to the Pacific, was, we think, very properly rejected by Mr. Polk's cabinet. Surely there is no American who would be willing to surrender the mouth of the Columbia river to England. Here the negotiation dropped.—Mr. Polk having withdrawn the proposition to make the 49th the boundary line. Throughout the whole negotiation, we think the United States have evinced a disposition to settle the matter in a fair and amicable manner. Has England done the same? We think not, and should hesitate to be the consequence of the present aspect of this question, England, in the eyes of the whole civilized world, must stand in the attitude of the war-seeker. Now that England has refused to come to any just and amicable settlement of the question, Mr. Polk has asserted the title of the United States to the whole of the Oregon region, and recommends to Congress to give the year's notice, stipulated in the Convention of August, 1827. We agree with Mr. Polk, that this notice should be given; and that the matter should be settled as soon as may be, in some shape or another. His recommendation to Congress to extend the laws of the Union over our citizens now living in the Territory, is just and proper. It is doing nothing more than England has done, almost a quarter of a century ago. With Congress it now remains to take action on these recommendations; and we fear not but that that body will act with promptness and vigor.

On the Tariff, Mr. Polk has come up to our most sanguine anticipations. His views on this subject will find a response from the great mass of the Democracy in every section of the Union, and we have every confidence that the Democratic majority in Congress will faithfully carry out the great principles upon which they were elected.—Every consideration calls aloud for the reduction of the Tariff to a revenue standard. Expediency, justice, the future permanent interests of the very class for whose benefit the act of '42 was passed, all combine in saying that now is the time to bring back the taxing power to its legitimate sphere.

On the Texas Annexation question Mr. Polk very justly, and very naturally, congratulates the country upon the peaceful and bloodless consummation of that great measure, and recommends that Congress will, as soon as possible, pass an act admitting the new State into the Confederacy.

We are happy to see that Mr. Polk officially announces in his message when speaking of our relations with Mexico, that that republic has intimated a desire to renew diplomatic intercourse with the United States, and that accordingly a Plenipotentiary Extraordinary has been sent to Mexico with full powers and instructions to settle all the questions now in dispute between the two republics. Some months since, it was intimated that our government would resort to extreme measures for the purpose of compelling a compliance with the requisitions of the treaty by which Mexico bound herself to pay to the United States, upwards of two millions of dollars, by way of indemnification for spoliation committed on the property of our citizens. Some seven or eight of the instalments are now due. We hope that this mission may be successful, not only in settling this matter but also in establishing a permanent boundary line.

There is one part of the message which pleases us particularly. It is that which alludes to the fact that the leading powers of Europe have been hinting at the propriety of their preserving the balance of power between the States, as the American Continent. Mr. Polk distinctly and firmly in his message rebuffs this spirit of interference.

The people of this country, and they will potent to regulate their own affairs; and they will not nor they ought not, to permit any interference on the part of the monarchies of the old world.

We are indebted to Messrs. Dobbin, McKay, and Reid, members of the House of Representatives, for pamphlet copies of the President's message for which they will please accept our thanks.

Our thanks are particularly tendered to J. H. Martin, Esq., Mail Agent, for the extraordinary trouble he took in procuring and forwarding a copy of the Message to the Journal.

New Senator from Virginia.—James S. Pennington was, on the 3d inst., elected by the Legislature, United States Senator, from Virginia, (a staunch and able Democrat.) He received 110 votes.—W. C. Rives, 40.—Seating, 11.

Minister to Mexico.—Hon. John Slidell, a distinguished member of Congress, from Louisiana, has been sent by the President, as Minister to Mexico, with full power to adjust all difficulties existing between that country and the United States.

The Congressional Globe.—We have received the first number of the above work. The editors inform us that Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss, have transferred the subscribers of the "Congressional Union and Appendix," to the "Congressional Globe and Appendix." All those who do not like the transfer, will have their money refunded to them by Messrs. Blair & Rives.

THE PRESS AND THE MESSAGE.

Mr. Polk's Message has now been some days before the American people, and it is with sincere pleasure that we perceive that it has been read by the calm and reflecting of all parties with satisfaction and approbation. The Press, both whig and democratic, from one end of the Union to the other, so far as we can see, has spoken of it in terms of high commendation. True, there are some of the rabid partisan Federal presses, such as the National Intelligencer, and Richmond Whig, who could not, nor would not, do justice to any thing which might emanate from a democratic administration, who abuse Mr. Polk in round set phrase; but this is their vocation. This is what they are hired to do; and this is all we can expect at their hands. As Bennett of the New York Herald says, Mr. Polk's message has nonplused the British and nonplused the Whigs. It comes up to the wishes and sentiments of the American people so thoroughly, that the mouths of most of the Whigs are closed. They don't know how to attack it. The Democracy every where are highly pleased with its tone and its sentiments.

The New York Herald, in speaking of Mr. Polk's Message, says:—"From the important developments at Washington, it is now ascertained that Mr. Polk's policy, from the moment of his inauguration to the present day, has been wise, consistent and dignified in the highest degree. At the first start, he carries immense injustice to the party with him, and breaks down all the different cliques and counter currents which were formed against him. On the whole, it may be said that Mr. Polk has rode over all the counter currents of his own party, as well as the aggregate force of his opponents, as the first start in the course of his administration. He has placed the United States in a new and formidable position before the civilized world, and the great mass of the American people will undoubtedly support his administration with enthusiasm and energy. We will have bustling times anon."

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—The report from R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, is the best we have ever read. His notions on the tariff are such as will meet the approbation of every friend of equal rights. We shall publish a synopsis of the report next week.

The receipt and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND MEANS.	
From Customs,	\$37,528,112.70
From sales of public Lands,	2,077,092.30
From Miscellaneous sources,	163,998.36
Total receipts,	\$39,769,133.36
Add balance in the Treasury, 1st July, 1844,	\$7,857,579.64
Total means,	\$37,636,513.20
The expenditures during the same fiscal year amounted to the sum of	\$39,968,306.98
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of	\$7,658,306.92

Post Master General's Report.—We have not yet seen this report. We, however, extract the following from the *Charleston News*, correspondent, under date of the 3d inst.:

The extent of the post routes on the 30th of June last was 113,844 miles. The annual transportation over these routes was 35,634,369 miles. On horseback and mules, 11,225,631 miles. On stage and coach, 17,934,046 " By steamboats & rail roads, 6,434,593 " Which cost the U. S. \$3,905,504

Although the annual transportation was greater last year, the cost was less than the previous year by \$62,791.

On the 30th of June, 1845, there were 14,183 Post Offices. On this day the number is 14,003. 516 contractors have been paid \$10,520.

The Post Master General says "so far as calculations can be relied on from the returns of a quarter ending Sept. 30th of the present year, under the operation of the new postage law, the deficiency for the current year will exceed a million and a quarter of dollars, as there is no reasonable ground to believe that without some amendments of that law it will fall little short of a million of dollars for the next year." He adds that "as the public interests and commerce will not admit of such a curtailment of the present service as materially to reduce the expenditures, and as in his opinion the deficiency should not be made a permanent charge upon the Treasury, the rates of postage must be increased so as to produce the desired effect."

From the Boston Statesman, Dec. 6. Arrival of the *Cambria*.—Fifteen days later from England.—Cotton has advanced 4d, and is rather brisk.

American newspapers rather dull.—No land in the market.

did, positively, and upon the parts of foreign provisions, and it is argued that the country anticipated from short crops, &c., has been much exaggerated.

The people of New York have been paying Sir Robert Peel some public honors. The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent. The king of the Belgians has been opening the chambers in a speech which makes mention of a commercial treaty with the United States. But the details of the treaty have not appeared. The state of the potato crop, and the sufferings which it is feared, the Belgians will endure in consequence, are to be provided for, the king suggests, by employing the poor on the public works. A kind and benevolent tone pervades this address, but although Leopold is Queen Victoria's uncle and is moreover, a pensioner on the English purse, there is no country, hardly the Zollverein itself, which draws higher the cords of commercial monopoly against Great Britain than does the nation which acknowledged Leopold as its ruler.

The account from Algeria shows that the French are still busy in making the most ample preparations for the subjugation of the inhabitants. A rumor from Russia, which has obtained little credit states that Nicholas intends to abdicate in favor of his successor, and that when he left St. Petersburg for Italy this had been resolved upon. Another respects the foreign news of the last fortnight possesses but little interest.

The new tariff of the Zollverein has been published, but has excited little notice in England. As regards the U. S., the increased duties will not affect the importations. The transit duties on Cotton have been reduced by the Hanoverian States.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The two houses of Congress convened at Washington city, on Monday, the 1st inst., and proceeded to an organization of their respective bodies, at 10 o'clock of the same day. On Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock, the President's Message was transmitted in writing to Congress, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, the two Senators from the new State of Florida, Messrs. Westcott and Levy, appeared, and were duly sworn in.

The House of Representatives constituted 224 members. On the first day of the session, 212 appeared and took their seats. There were eight absent, and four vacancies. John W. Davis, Esq., of Indiana, was elected Speaker, the first ballot having received 119 votes—106 being necessary to a choice. He was, at the request of the Clerk, conducted to the Chair by Mr. McKay, of North Carolina, and Mr. Vinton, of Ohio. On taking the Chair, Mr. Davis tendered his sincere acknowledgments to the House for the honor conferred upon him. In a short but appropriate address.

On the 2d, Benjamin B. French was appointed Clerk of the House, (unanimously) for the 29th Congress. Mr. French, by consent of the House, presented a petition from the citizens of Oregon, praying Congress to afford them means of protection from the numerous Indian tribes which surround them, &c. &c. The memorial was ordered to be printed.

A lengthy debate arose upon a motion to amend the printing bill, necessary for the House, to be done. Mr. Garrett Davis was for putting the work out by contract, to the lowest bidder; Mr. Bayly, of Ohio, advocated the old mode of electing their printer, and paying for the work what it was worth, the price to be regulated by a special committee, who appointed on the subject. Before the debate was concluded, the House adjourned.

In Senate, Wednesday, Dec. 2.—Nothing of importance, or of a general nature, occupied the attention of the Senate to-day, except the reception of the various reports from the heads of the executive departments.

In the House, the election of a public printer was the order of the day, which consumed the greater portion of the day's proceedings. Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss, of the Union, and Messrs. Fisk & Dow, of the U. S. Journal, were the rival candidates. Ritchie & Heiss received 123 votes, Fisk & Dow, 69. Gales & Sexton, 4. Jefferson & Co., 2. Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss having received a majority of the votes, were duly elected public printers to the 29th Congress. Mr. Newton Lane was then appointed Sergeant at Arms, C. S. Whitney, Doorkeeper, and J. A. Johnson, Postmaster to the House, for the 29th Congress.

In Senate, Thursday, Dec. 4.—The Senate was chiefly occupied to-day, on a resolution submitted yesterday, to suspend the 34th rule, which requires the appointment of several standing committees, by ballot, that their appointment be made by the President of the Senate. After a short discussion on the propriety of giving the presiding officer the appointing power, the question was taken on the adoption of the resolution, and upon a count, the resolution was negatived, by a vote of 30 for, and 91 against it. Mr. Mangum then gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move that the Senate proceed to ballot for the standing committees.

House of Representatives.—The committee on printing, appointed under a resolution of yesterday, consists of Messrs. Rifer, of Pa., Davis, of Ky., McKay, of N. C., Hoge, of Io., and Benton, of N. Y.

The remainder of the day was concluded in preliminary proceedings to the more thorough organization of the House. A resolution was adopted that, when the House adjourns to-day, it will adjourn till Monday next, in order to give the Speaker an opportunity for the appointment of the standing committees.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the members adopting a plan of choosing their seats—giving notices of motions intended to be made, and the printing of the Message.

The following short sentence of advice by William Penn, should be kept in the mind by all young persons who think of committing matrimony:—"Never marry but for love, but not love what is lovely."

MEETING IN WILMINGTON.

At a meeting of the Democratic party, held at the Commercial Hotel, in the town of Wilmington, December the 1st inst. On motion of H. L. Holmes, Esq., Wm. A. Ashe, Esq., was called to the chair, and James Kerr, and Daniel Dickson, appointed Secretaries. On motion of D. Fulton, Esq., the Chair appointed D. Fulton, John Nixon, Washington Collins, Owen Holmes, and Wm. C. Henry, a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by H. L. Holmes, and James L. Bryant, Esqrs.

The committee through David Fulton, Esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the time is rapidly approaching when the people of North Carolina, will be again called upon to select a Chief Magistrate; and whereas our brethren throughout the State, have determined upon holding a Convention of Delegates, to meet in the City of Raleigh, on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of selecting a suitable individual as a Candidate, whom the Democratic party can support as their standard bearer in the approaching campaign; and whereas we, a portion of the democracy of New Hanover, feel a deep and lively interest in the success of our glorious cause, and being willing and desirous to aid and assist in any measures, which have for their end the furtherance of our republican principles, and approving cordially as we do of the contemplated convention;

Resolved, 1st, That this meeting does most cordially approve of the steps which the Democratic party are taking throughout the State, for holding a Convention in Raleigh, on the 8th of January for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

Resolved, 2d, That this meeting will appoint four delegates from each captain's district and ten from Wilmington, to be named by the Chairman, whose duty it shall be to meet their fellow citizens from the other counties of the State, at Raleigh on the 8th of January.

Resolved, 3d, That from this meeting our cause, and from the progress that cause has been making during the last twelve months, we can be well assured, elect a Democratic Governor in August next, and Resolved further, that the democracy of New Hanover, do thus choose and we hereby pledge ourselves, to lend our whole hearts and souls, to accomplish this glorious end.

Resolved, 4th, That this meeting views with pride and approbation, the course which James K. Polk and his cabinet have pursued, since they have been called to the administration of our national affairs, and that we feel every confidence in the ability, honesty, and principles of our worthy Chief Magistrate, James Knox Polk.

Resolved, 5th, That the course which Mr. Polk has pursued in relation to the controversy now pending between this country and Great Britain, meets with our entire approbation—that we in common with our brethren throughout the Union, are desirous of seeing that question amicably settled, if such settlement can be effected without compromise of our national rights and without national honor; but that we will support the administration in any measures necessary to preserve these.

In accordance with the 1st Resolution, the chair nominated the following persons as delegates to the Convention.

From Wilmington.—D. Fulton, L. H. Marshall, J. C. Wood, D. Dickson, G. C. Hotchkiss, Wm. N. Peden, J. I. Bryan, L. D. Egan, Dr. W. A. Berry, Geo. Ferguson.

Long Creek.—Jas. Vann, John Jones, John Larkins, Col. N. Bell, James Garrison.

Rocky Point.—Morris Collins, R. Bourdeaux, Owen Holmes, Wm. Gains.

Perry Woods.—Thos. Lamb, R. I. Bourdeaux, Jr., M. Alderman, J. Murphy.

Moore Creek.—J. P. Moore, J. McAuslen, W. Wadcock, J. Montague.

Topsail Sound.—Joseph Foy, M. C. Nixon, N. F. Nixon, Capt. J. Howard.

Lower Sound.—J. A. Saunders, Fred. Moore, J. Holland, T. Johnston.

Holly Shelter.—Lett Williams, John Sheppard, A. Rochelle, Samuel Lovett.

South Wilmington.—D. A. Lamont, D. Harrel, J. B. Pigford, A. Lamb.

Upper Black River.—James Kerr, A. F. Newkirk, J. Harrel, N. H. Murphy, C. Henry.

Camelback.—T. J. Corbett, W. L. Corbett, W. C. Marshall, J. N. Prigden.

On motion of O. Holmes, Esq., Resolved, That delegates who cannot attend be allowed to appoint substitutes.

On motion of Jas. Larkins, Esq., the thanks of this meeting was returned to the Chairman and Secretary.

WM. S. ASHE, Ch'n
JAMES KERR, } Sec'y.
DAN'L DICKSON, }

For the Journal.

MEETING IN BLADEN.

A respectable portion of the Democracy of Bladen County assembled at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on Friday the 5th inst. On motion of Gen. Wm. J. Cowan, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Wm. W. Harvey Esq., Chairman, and T. S. D. McDowell Secretary. After the object of the meeting was explained by the Chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has been decided that a Democratic Convention be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be run as the Republican candidate for Governor; and believing it necessary that every county should be represented in said Convention in order to insure the will of the majority of the party.

Resolved, That the President appoint as many Delegates as he may think proper to represent this county in the Convention, and that those appointed shall have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in the Delegation.

Resolved, That whilst we may entertain our personal preferences among the distinguished individuals, whose claims have been urged in favor of this office, yet we would refrain from expressing them, considering the interest of majority of our own wishes; and, whosoever shall be selected by the convention as our standard bearer in the approaching contest, shall receive our cordial support—and we will use all honorable exertions to secure his election.

In conformity with the first resolution the following persons were appointed delegates.

Robert Melvin, Esq., Gen. Wm. J. Cowan, Dr. H. H. Robinson, George W. Melvin, James W. Lessness, Colin Monroe, James Robinson, Jr., John D. Beatty, Wm. D. McNeil, B. F. Randolph, T. S. D. McDowell, Capt. James Child, J. R. Kemp, Esq., J. D. Satter, K. Council.

On motion of D. Lewis, Esq., the Chairman was added to the list of Delegates.

On motion it was also Resolved, that the Secretary forward a copy of the proceedings to the Journal, Carolinian, and Standard, for publication.

Wm. W. HARVEY, Ch'n.
T. S. D. McDOWELL, Sec'y.

